

Third, how does a young specialist compete with the masters of his business?

Most employers prefer beginners because they love their business and are more active and willing to work more and more insistently rather than their more experienced colleagues. But the salary of young specialists is lower.

They need to work to the brink of their capacity to prove their ability and usefulness. No less important is the fact that educated translators are more stress-resistant and have more knowledge than those who just started their activities.

On the other hand, translation activities have some advantages.

First, it is self-developing. A translator is a person, who has almost encyclopedic knowledge. He or she learns new topics all the time, because of their work. Second, a good translator always finds a job. Still, the machine can not completely replace the human translator, because it does not understand all the nuances. Any program is an algorithm that works according to the particular plan, while the language is regularly changing and developing.

Third, it is a good income. If the translator has shown the skilled and qualified translation, he may require a higher payment for the services.

However, translation activity has disadvantages such as competition and the problem of language choice. It also allows you to be better and get an interesting well-paid job.

References:

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BUSINESS COMMUNICATION SKILLS DEVELOPMENT IN LAW STUDENTS

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It seems essential nowadays to teach and train the law students in business communication in English. This work points out what concepts should be taken into account in the process of forming students' skills in business communication in English, Esperanto or Lingua Franca of global business.

Business communication is a process of establishing and developing contacts in the field of business and in professional fields. This is a regulated type of communication that has its own written and unwritten rules and traditions changing from one country to another. The order and form of professional communication is called professional etiquette. Business etiquette contains rules for regulating the relations between people of equal status as well as between a presiding person and

subordinates. The basic principle of professional communication is courtesy and politeness.

There also one thing that should be always considered - the basis of any professional communication is the literary language. It is necessary for business communicants to know and use special linguistic structures of greetings, requests, apologies, gratitude in accordance with the circumstances of communication (for example, judges do not greet people during litigation, because it is not provided for by the procedural rules).

Business communication is divided into dialogue and monologue, oral and written ones. An introductory speech, opening statement, informative notice, and a report are the forms of oral communication on the basis of a monologue. The forms of oral communication based on dialogue are talks, discussions, meetings, press conferences. Written forms of business communication are letters, reports, requests, certificates, appeals, clarifications, contracts, acts, applications, complaints, appeals, instructions, rulings, decisions, orders, directives. Professional communication of lawyers is provided with special procedural rules and is strictly regulated.

We distinguish such specific forms of business communication of lawyers as acceptance of applications, explanations, claims and petitions from citizens, obtaining explanations from individuals in administrative cases, testimonies of witnesses, victims, interrogations in court on criminal cases, obtaining relevant explanations from individuals in civil cases, debates and exchange of replicas in court, consulting and giving legal advice. Procedural nature of the professional communication of lawyers can be seen in the process of enforcement of coercive measures, notarial acts, etc. An important factor in the communication process is the ability of a professional not only to express him/herself (orally or in writing), but also the ability to listen to other person.

In English legal tradition, the legal proceedings may include negotiation in civil cases when it is desirable to reach an agreement without having the court hearing. Negotiating requires from a lawyer the ability to anticipate and rely on a possible positive result for his client, his/her ability to influence the interlocutor and the circumstances of communication, whether the negotiations are purely business, or informal, organizational or disciplinary. The psychological circumstances and the nature of communication, which is different depending on the circumstances of the legal situation and the role of communicants in it, should also be taken into account.

A specific form of professional communication of lawyers is the communication in the notary's offices, consulting offices, law offices where legal advice are provided. It is important for a lawyer to listen to the client attentively and carefully in order to clarify the circumstances of the case or a matter and to provide qualified legal advice in accordance with the law. Provision of legal advice should be professional, confidential and based on moral principles. A lawyer must be trustworthy for a client, and in confident talks with the client it is desirable to use the pronoun "we" in his statements as, for example, "we are with you",

“nobody can hear us here.” An essential form of communication of lawyers is the form of “question-answer”. With the help of questions one communicant receives the necessary information, stimulates another communicator, draws attention to the particular moments and facts. This form of communication is central to interrogations by an investigator or in court.

In logic, the question is an opinion, expressed in a question form, aimed at clarifying or detailing certain information. The question, as a rule, is based on a certain but insufficient knowledge. The answer is a statement that clarifies or details the information according to the question posed. Questions differ according to their semantics, functions, structure, views on the discussed situation, they also differ according to the psychological features of the communicants. The questions asked by lawyers should be well-formulated and correct. There are also so called detailing or filling out questions such as “Is it true that ...?”, or “yes” or “no” questions. From psychological point of view, questions are categorized as neutral, provocative, supporting, etc. Answers, in turn, are divided into substantive answers or not, true and false, direct and indirect, long or short, complete or incomplete. In court, a number of semantically correct, substantiated and logical questions plus their consistency can be convincing by itself.

We emphasize that the questions asked by the investigators are required to be semantically unambiguous, simple in form, reasonable, logic, and without manipulation. The investigator may ask neutral questions, alternative questions (either...or, yes / no), direct and so-called indirect questions.

Judicial debates of the prosecutor and the lawyer are usually held in the form of monologue statements during the trial. The debate is a verbal competition in which each party argues and states its position. The purpose of the debate is to establish the truth and win over the opponent. In court, the victory over the procedural opponent as for the assessment of the circumstances of the case and skilful and consistent objections to the opponent are considered the most important communicative skills of a lawyer.

Taking into account the tasks faced by prospective lawyers in their knowledge of English language, in their ability to express themselves both verbally and in writing in all professional spheres, including business, the course of business communication training is seen essential to all educational institutions that train lawyers in any country. That should include the social media have a special language and glossary. For instance pidgin maybe useful for intercultural relations. In our world now for the better communication one should have some basic idea at least on the multimedia plays, blogs, social networks, chat programmes, twitter, facebook, vimeo, youtube, instagram etc. And emoji use even important in the world we live nowadays. Unfortunately people spend more time in face to screen than face to face. So the teaching methods should focus on that. In some countries people spend up to 11 hours staring at screen even you see people staring at the screen when walking.